

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Assistant-Provost-Marshal Hayes returned to his office in this city, from Washington, yesterday morning, where he has been for some days past in consultation with the War Department, relative to the draft which it was expected would take place to-day. The draft, however, is postponed for the present, and will not take place before the 1st of May. Under the call for 300,000 this city is 1,733 men in excess of its quota on the 1st of March. The number of recruits furnished since that time will be added to this excess, and both deducted from the quota under the last call. The draft, therefore, would probably not be for more than 3,000 or 4,000.

The steamer Creole, from New-Orleans on the 6th, arrived yesterday. Her news is mostly anticipated via Cairo. French war vessels were taking soundings at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Ten thousand bags of cotton had been ferried over the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass within a month, and were being hauled down to Matamoros for shipment. The bark Cephus Stewart was ashore on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi. The prize schooner Harry C. Benton had arrived from off Galveston. Seven negroes had been tried for the murder of the family of Mr. Neff, near Fort Hudson, in January, and three of them sentenced to be hanged.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say that the third division of the 2d Corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Hancock, and presented a splendid appearance. Gen. Meade was present and complimented the division and its commander. After the review the General portook of refreshments with John M. Botts, at his invitation, and afterward with Gen. Birney. The day was beautiful. A rumor prevails, but no credit is given to it, that the Rebels have recently been seen in the Blue Ridge.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 14.—The bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government was passed without amendment. Mr. Powell renewed his amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill repealing the fishing bounties, but afterward withdrew it. The bill was then passed, the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday being retained. The bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, was passed. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill, in addition to the several acts in relation to commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, providing for the collection of abandoned property, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Harding reported a bill granting to railroad and telegraph lines from Emporia, via Council Grove, to a point on the Pacific Branch Road, near Fort Riley, alternate sections of land, for ten sections on each side of the road; also, authorizing a change of route, via Lawrence and Walkers Valley, to run from Lawrence to Emporia. The House bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig Raleigh, and for the relief of the officers, seamen, and marines of the same, passed. The joint resolution of thanks to Admiral Porter was passed. The House bill amending the act equalizing the grade of line officers in the Navy was passed. Mr. Sherman reported a substitute for bill No. 106. It provides that it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase or sale of loan or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or of foreign exchange, at any time and place, by making of contract or for the payment of any sum, fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of said coin, &c. It provides, also, that none but bona-fide owners, in actual possession, shall make a contract for the sale of gold, and forbids any banker or broker or other person to make sale of gold coin or bullion or foreign exchange, or to make contract for any such purchase or sale at other than their ordinary places of business. All contracts in violation of the act are void. The penalties for such violation are a fine of not more than \$10,000 nor less than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court. The Senate went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson asked leave to offer a resolution that unless otherwise directed, this House will each day take a recess from 4 until 7 o'clock for the purpose of holding joint sessions for the transaction of business. Objection was made from the Opposition side. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. Long. Mr. Rogers opposed the resolution. Mr. Colfax rose to demand the previous question. Mr. Pendleton said that two or three gentlemen on the Opposition side desired to speak. Mr. Colfax replied that his heart was disposed to accede to the request, but public duty demanded that he should make the motion. On Tuesday, Mr. Eldridge had raised a point of order that Mr. Broome's substitute for Mr. Colfax's resolution, declaring Mr. Long an unworthy member of this House, was not in order. The Speaker pro tem, (Mr. Rollins, N. H.) declared the substitute in order. It did not propose to censure Mr. Long for words spoken in debate, but for the publication of his speech in New-York, showing him to be in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and aiding the traitors in arms against the Government. The Speaker then declared Mr. Broome's substitute in order. Mr. Eldridge appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question being taken, the Chair was sustained. Yeas 75; Nays 65. Mr. Colfax said as Mr. Broome's proposition would accomplish a similar object, he would accept it for his own, to expel the gentleman from Ohio, as it was evident a sufficient number of votes could not be obtained for expulsion. He demanded the previous question. Mr. Cox wanted to move to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Davis gave notice that he should revive the original resolution of expulsion. The question was stated. Shall the main question be now put? Mr. Cox demanded the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Colfax remarked that if no delays were intended, he had better proceed with his remarks. Mr. Cox replied that he and his friends did not want to delay, but they thought on a question of such importance there ought to be a record of names. The main question was then ordered. Yeas 75; Nays 71. Mr. Colfax then supported the proposition, which he had presented in the performance of his duty. He showed that when Mr. Clay was Speaker he came down from the chair numerous times to reply to Josiah Quincy, who had expressed himself against the war of 1812. He answered various gentlemen, contending that just such speeches as that of Mr. Long incited riots in New-York and Illinois, and encouraged the enemy at Richmond, and elsewhere, gladdening their hearts and strengthening their hands. The debate was continued by Mr. Long and Mr. Colfax until a late hour, when a vote was taken upon the first resolution, viz: "That the said Alexander Long be and he is hereby declared to be an unworthy member of this House." This was adopted—Yeas 80; Nays 70. [See report on another page.] One Democrat voted "Yea"—Mr. Bailey of Pennsylvania; nine Border-State men voted "Nay." Those absent or not voting were: Messrs. J. B. Blair, B. W. Briggs, Brooks, Francis Clark, Colfax, Henry Winter Davis, T. T. Davis, Dixon, Don-

nelly, Edgerton, Eliot, English, Fenton, G. V. H. Hale, C. M. Harris, A. W. Hubbard, Hubbard, Le Blond, Littlejohn, Long, McAllister, Middleton, Moorhead, Scofield, Spaulding, Stiles, Tracy, Wadsworth, Williams, Wood—in all 52, of whom one is Border State, 11 are Democrats, and 20 are Republican Unionists. It was moved that the other resolutions be dropped. Mr. Colfax was willing to withdraw them, but Mr. Chandler of New-York objected. The resolution was finally laid on the table, 71 to 69—the Democrats voting "Nay." The preamble was then agreed to, 78 to 63, Adjourned.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Asia, from Liverpool April 2, via Queenstown April 3, arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing two days' later news from Europe.

The latest advices from the steamer City of New-York are more encouraging, and it is now hoped that she will again be got afloat. Most of her cargo has been got out.

The Rebel privateer Georgia is repairing in the Garonne, being shut out from Bordeaux by the police regulations of the port. She was reported to have burnt the ship William Crampton of New-York.

The negotiations between the Archduke Maximilian and the Emperor of Austria have been brought to a successful close, and the Archduke's formal acceptance was shortly expected.

The siege of Duppel, in Schleswig, is still progressing. The Prussians have opened the first parallel.

The Emperor of Brazil, in his quarrel with England, has accepted the offered mediation of Portugal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ship Elvira, Capt. Andrews, from Calcutta for Boston, with a valuable cargo, foundered in the Bay of Bengal on the 20th of January during a hurricane. The captain and first mate went down in the ship. The remainder of the crew took refuge on the ship's house, which was detached from the vessel. Before the night of the first day five of them were washed off the house and drowned. On the fourth day two others died, and on the fifth day one more died. The survivors remained on the wreck until January 27, when they were taken off by the French bark Clor, and subsequently landed at Point de Galle, Ceylon. Of the crew, 29 all told, only three were known to be saved. There is a report in a private letter from Point de Galle that a French ship had rescued four more of the crew from a raft. The Elvira was a fine ship of 1,138 tons, and was owned by Wm. Weld & Co. of Boston. The vessel and cargo are largely insured in this city.

The Greenville Convention of 1861 reassembled at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 12th. About 160 delegates reported in person, representing 22 counties. The President, T. A. R. Nelson, on opening the Convention, made an explanatory speech, and resigned the chair. Wm. Heskell was chosen President. Andy Johnson made a strong Emancipation speech, and a flag staff was erected on the spot where the Rebels destroyed the old liberty pole in 1861.

Block Island (New-Shoreham, R. I.) has been heard from after three weeks' interruption of communication. James Y. Smith, for Governor, received 50 votes. No other candidate was voted for. This secures his election, according to The Journal's figures, by 151 majority.

It is reported that the Indians have torn down the telegraph line twice near Junction Station, between Julesburg and Denver City. A fight is said to have taken place at Fremont's Orchard, between troops from Denver and the Indians, in which five soldiers were wounded.

Mr. Collins has had an interview with the President upon the subject of an overland telegraph to Europe, via Behring's Straits. The President endorsed the project and promised it all the aid in his power.

The steamer Harvest Moon has arrived at Washington from Fort Monroe, with Admiral Dahlgren, who has again been unsuccessful in obtaining the body of his son.

The colored troops from Camp William Penn, 2,100 strong, made a street parade yesterday. They made a very creditable display.

The amount of subscriptions reported at the Treasury Department yesterday to the Twenty-fourth loan, was \$2,000,000.

During the absence of Secretary Chase in New-York, the Hon. George Harrington is Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The New-York Assembly has concurred with the Senate in the amendments to the Soldiers' Voting bill.

Gold opened at 181, and, under the stimulus of gold well distributed by operators for a rise, was rushed up to 182. At this rate the supply was large, and the rate broke to 181, and, after rapid fluctuations, closed at 181. 1/2. Stocks upon the street were steady, but not sold in any large lots. At the Stock Exchange, 6 of 1891 sold at 115 1/2; Registered, and 11 1/2; 5-20 Coupons, 112 1/2; Oregon War Loan, 165; 7-30 Notes, 114 1/2; Currency Certificates, 90 1/2; 9/20s. After the Board, Stocks were lower and sold freely. At the second session, an attempt was made to rally the market, with partial success. The speculative mania has received a check, not to be soon overcome, and prudent people are selling freely at the slight improvement. Banks are, with good reason, getting timid about stock loans, and are calling them in. Sterling Bills were quoted at 205 during the hour in gold, but are too much unsettled to make quotations of use. It is understood that the Treasury Department is in the market with \$300,000.

Mr. Sherman yesterday, in the Senate, reported from the Finance Committee a bill against Gold Gambling, specifically designed to put an end to time-sales. Contracts for the purchase, or sale, or loan, or delivery, of gold or exchange at any time subsequent to the maturing of the contract, or for the payment of differences, &c., are prohibited under penalty of a fine which may be \$10,000, and of imprisonment not to exceed a year. The bill further forbids dealings in gold except by owners in actual possession of the same, and confines all transactions and contracts in gold to the ordinary places of business of the parties to them, under the same penalties as above.

We have only a telegraphic synopsis of this measure, but presuming that it has been carefully matured in the Finance Committee, and has the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, we trust it will be acted on speedily, and then vigorously enforced. Anything to stop the gambling, while alone—and not to any extent the lawful demand for gold—enhances its price and produces a market in which it is possible for a rise and fall of 14 per cent to occur in a few hours, as it did yesterday. Gold is not scarce, but the gold gamblers are plenty, and the life of their business is the betting on the price at some future day. We believe it possible to stop this by legal measures, and we invoke their application accordingly. On the men who persist in this gambling at the expense of the public credit, the contempt and indignation of all honest and patriotic men makes little impression. Let us try the virtue of law and the county jail.

A Washington dispatch to The Times says: "The House Military Committee have agreed upon a bill increasing the pay of soldiers. The Committee had a lengthy discussion over the question, fixing the rate of white and black soldiers. They have increased the pay of the former to sixteen, the latter to thirteen dollars per month."

This is the second statement of the kind we have seen. We passed the first by as too im-

probable to demand attention. We notice this to say that if the House Military Committee have any care for their reputation they will do well to contradict it. A proposal to perpetuate the existing inequality of pay between colored and white soldiers is too scandalously unjust to be submitted even to this Congress. There are members of the House Military Committee for whom we have respect, and whom for the present we decline to believe capable of the purpose imputed to them.

"FREE SPEECH" IN CONGRESS.

Throughout the first or called Session of the last Congress, several Members of either House signified themselves by evincing a most complete identity of principles and sympathies, if not of purposes, with the Rebels then and now fighting for the destruction of the Republic.

Of these members, Senators John C. Breckinridge, Truett Polk and Waldo P. Johnson, after pocketing all the pay they could claim, with the Mileage which was not legally due, went straightway from Washington into the councils and camps of the Rebels they had been helping in Congress. Messrs. Henry C. Burnett, John W. Reid and Elijah F. Norton of the House, did likewise. Messrs. Ben. Wood, Vallandigham, and perhaps one or two others, staid within our lines, and the first-named was re-elected by the Democrats of this City. Mr. Vallandigham tried to be Governor of Ohio, and only missed it by a little over 100,000 minority.

Now, Messrs. Breckinridge & Co. were precisely the same traitors while in the last Congress, that they have since been within the Rebel lines. Had they a legal or moral right, being traitors, to sit, speak and vote in the Federal Congress and draw pay thereout of the Federal Treasury? The good book says, Where a man's treasure is, there his heart will be also; and when men's hearts are in Richmond, why should they suck at our sorely overdrawn Treasury?

Let us know the reason of the matter. At the last Session, Martin F. Conway, an extreme Republican from Kansas, became possessed with the notion that the War, as actually waged, would result in a compromise whereby the Slave Power would regain and extend its forfeited domination over our country. Under this impression, he proposed and argued that we might better stop the War and recognize the Confederacy. He said he preferred that Slavery should have half the country rather than the whole of it. But his constituents, the People of Kansas, though Radical Abolitionists, would not hear a word of this. They utterly repudiated his views by at least twenty to one. And the House, on motion of Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, condemned his proposition by a unanimous vote—Mr. Conway standing alone in the minority.

Now, Mr. Alex. Long, an Ohio Democrat, in a carefully prepared speech, likewise proposes that the War be stopped as a preferable alternative to subjugating the Rebels and thereby abolishing Slavery. Mr. Colfax thereupon moves his expulsion from the House. And this is widely stigmatized as at war with the freedom of debate.

We do not so consider it. Nor do we consider Long's case paralleled by Conway's, though superficially it may seem so. Mr. Conway's motion was prompted by intense, uncompromising antagonism to the Rebellion, its impulses, ideas and objects. Mr. Long's has a precisely antagonistic impulse. Conway so hated the Rebel cornerstone that he wished to render impossible its ever being rolled against the door of the tomb of Impartial Liberty in this Republic. Long would stop the War in order to save Slavery from else inevitable destruction. Conway's error was no essential parity with Long's vital sympathy with the animating soul of the Rebellion.

Here is Mr. Long's carefully weighed, deliberately uttered declaration:

"I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends, on the door at slaveholders that any peace attainable upon the basis of Union and reconstruction. If the Democratic party were in power to-day, I have no idea, and honest compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives; and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people, and of these alternatives I prefer the former."

Mr. Colfax having moved his expulsion therefor, Mr. Ben. G. Harris of Md.—a slaveholder who has been rendered intensely savage by the enlistment of all his able-bodied male slaves in the Union Army, while he is a thorough sympathizer with Jeff. Davis, and was elected as such—made a speech in defense of Long's position, wherein he said:

"The South asked you to let them live in peace, but you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope you will never subjugate the South."

Mr. Washburn of Ill. having thereupon moved his expulsion, every anti-Republican member of the House voted against it; while eighteen of them voted that the above declaration was not even censurable! So Mr. Harris, as well as Mr. Long, retains his seat in the House, to act and vote in thorough accordance with the sentiment above proclaimed.

Mr. Long's case Congress has settled by a resolution of censure, Mr. Colfax withdrawing the resolution for expulsion. Perhaps that is as much punishment as the offense called for, considering the man whence it came. But we cannot see why the loyal people of this country should be taxed to pay Mr. Ben. Harris \$3,000 a year. We don't feel that he tries to get them value received for their money. And yet we try to be a champion of "Free Speech."

REBEL VESSELS IN FRENCH PORTS.

The two French papers of this city republished yesterday morning the substance of an article in the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, giving a history of the efforts of the Rebel agents in France to procure armed vessels for the Confederate service built in French ports, and including letters from Mr. Drouin de Lhuys, Mr. Dayton, and the French Minister of the Marine. From the prominence which our French contemporaries, as well as some of the evening papers, have given to this matter, it might be inferred that the article of the *Opinion Nationale* contained some new and startling developments.

Such, however, is not the case; all the documents given in full by the *Opinion Nationale*, and reproduced in the French papers of this city, were published several months ago in Mr. Seward's volume of diplomatic correspondence.

The *Opinion Nationale* states, in conclusion, that the building and arming of the iron-clads was suspended only for a month or two; and the work, resumed long ago, has now so far advanced that two of the vessels are ready as per contract to be delivered into the hands of the Confederate agents. If this is to intimate that the French Government is willing to violate the neutrality hitherto observed with regard to our war, and to let those privateers pass without hindrance into the hands of Rebel agents, we believe we may give to the assertion a most positive denial. Trustworthy accounts which we have received from Paris assure us that there is no present probability of any change in the attitude of the French Government with regard to the war in the United States.

THE COTTON CYCLE.

The Cotton question may be regarded as one of the paradoxes of the age. One by one the theories by which its supremacy was maintained have been exploded. As they disappeared from the circles of discussion, others rose up to take their place, and these having been in turn discovered to be equally fallacious, they too have been abandoned. The South based her confidence in the Cotton supremacy on the figures in De Bow's Review. The figures lied, even if De Bow did not. He proved to the slaveholders that cotton could be grown nowhere but in the South, at least in quantity sufficient to compete with them. This was undoubtedly De Bow's honest conviction; and he repeated his views so continually, without contradiction, that the cotton-growers believed him implicitly. The North adopted them—her people saw that England, our only competitor, had failed in all her efforts to produce a cheap staple in India. The entire commercial world accepted the dictum of De Bow. This dictum became the animating impulse of the Rebellion. If cotton could be grown nowhere but by American slaveholders, then foreign nations would be compelled to aid them in Rebellion for the sake of obtaining it. The proposition was not only a very simple one, but all believed in it, while the slaveholders acted on it. Rebellion, however, has shown its absurdity.

One important item in the Slaveholding Programme was overlooked—the power of the North to stop the cotton export, and the consequent rise of price in Europe to a point high enough to stimulate cultivation throughout the tropics. In 1861 England imported 1,246,934,736 pounds, of which 736,640,000 were American, while India did not contribute a single bale. In 1862 the American supply sank to 13,524,000 pounds, and that from India rose from nothing to 392,654,528 pounds. In the same year Egypt and Brazil contributed 88,000,000 pounds more than they had supplied the previous year. In 1863 the import from India is believed to have fully equalled 480,000,000 pounds, and that from Egypt and Brazil to have reached 140,000,000. These may be regarded as astonishing results, when it is remembered that of the whole British import of 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860, all but about 127,000,000 were the product of this country. Cotton-growing in India had never been a failure, neither in Egypt nor Brazil, because the staple has been successfully cultivated there from time immemorial. But its transmission to England was simply a question of price—the American slaveholder undersold all other growers. The price has now risen to a point which makes it profitable for every cotton-growing country to seek a European market. The estimated receipts of England alone for 1864, amount to over 1,000,000,000 pounds, exclusive of the United States.

This vast revolution was no part of De Bow's theory. He pronounced it an impossibility; but, discovering its fallacy he not only acknowledged and abandoned it, and seeing that it knocked away the solitary prop on which the Rebellion rested, he counseled that it be given up. The fact has been again demonstrated that great wars almost invariably change the localities in which the prime staples of the earth are produced. It was so with coffee, indigo, and others; and now cotton is to be added to the list. The whole machinery of these commercial revolutions is exceedingly simple. An interruption of supply produces scarcity; scarcity enhances prices; high prices stimulate production, and production in new regions supplies the scarcity produced by interruption of the process in older ones. These vast revolutions have proved in some cases to be permanent, in others only temporary. The great problem as to whether this country can regain and hold fast to the cotton supply of Europe, remains to be solved.

In the infancy of Rebellion it was generally conceded that the Slaveholders had voluntarily abandoned their monopoly, and sent it begging for adoption by other countries. This conclusion was distinctly expressed in these columns, and events have shown it to be correct. The Slaveholders, as a class, are passing away, and the cotton monopoly falls from their grasp. The question is—Who will receive the inheritance? It is among the curiosities of this remarkable transition that the public mind was fixed in the belief that the Slaveholders and the South were one; that none but the former could produce cotton; that they were everything and that the soil was nothing; in short, that if they refused to produce it, or were otherwise prevented from doing so, no cotton could be grown. It is now seen to be a delusion. The Slaveholders disappear, but the South remains just where it was—the soil is fertile, the labor still there, the world still clamorous for cotton. For the moment the monopoly has slipped from her grasp. It originated with Slavery—can it be recovered and perpetuated under Freedom?

First, American cotton is as indispensable to British industry as gold is to the Bank of England. Her trade-ports at this moment prove the fact to be so, notwithstanding the influx of cotton from other regions. Our staple has never lost its supremacy on the price list. Among nearly 40 varieties reported, Sea Island over-

tops them all, one pound being worth nearly three of any other. New-Orleans stands at 29 1/2, and the lowest priced American at 27 1/2, while the best of all other countries is only a penny higher. England continues to export cotton, but while the export of foreign grown is increasing, that of American is diminishing. The little of it she receives must be kept—it cannot be dispensed with. It is therefore a condition of the growth of foreign cotton that it be good enough and cheap enough to displace ours. So far it has failed to do so by fulfilling either requisition. As England was unable to raise up a successful rivalry before the Rebellion, so during three years of extraordinary effort she has had no success that gives promise of endurance. Her future in the same direction is equally discouraging. If success were among the possibilities, she would have spared no treasure to shake off a dependence on foreign countries for the raw material which supplies the manufacturing industry in which lies her greatest strength.

Such prices as have been quoted will enable Northern capital to employ paid labor at generous rates, and to produce cotton in abundance. The slaveholders gone, the South remains, with all its vast productive capacity. Heretofore it was only the individual Yankee that came in contact with the cotton process. Hereafter they will swarm on every plantation. Who can doubt the result? Their inventive faculty will simplify and cheapen old processes in the cotton field, and devise new ones. Whitney, by a single effort, took the puny potentate from his cradle and set him on his legs. Others will take the now tottering cripple by the hand and infuse into his veins a new vitality. The condition of recovery for the American cotton supremacy is that Freedom instead of Slavery shall be the ruling power. This secured, and the developments of the past three years afford strong encouragement toward regaining it. The Slaveholders may have flung it away, but the South has never done so.

RELIEF FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

The claims of the people of East Tennessee are at last to have attention. The Committee appointed at the citizens' meeting in the Chamber of Commerce have organized for work, and have issued a circular appealing to the people of New-York for help to their loyal, much-suffering brothers. To the original circular is appended the address of Col. N. G. Taylor, formerly a Member of Congress from East Tennessee, now actively endeavoring to secure that assistance from the North which shall keep his constituents from starving. The losses which have come to them have come because of their unswerving, devoted loyalty to the Union. Be it ours, who share the benefit of their services, to relieve in some measure their sufferings.

Four armies, says Col. Taylor, numbering nearly 200,000 men, with 100,000 horses and mules, have subsisted on East Tennessee for six months. Before they came, a Rebel army had been quartered in that region for two years. Together they have devoured the land. The Rebels took provisions, clothing, live stock, the produce of all looms and tanneries, furniture, farming implements, and even kitchen utensils, destroyed and plundered dwellings, burnt fences, and laid waste farms. This they did not only to supply themselves, but as a punishment for the loyalty of the East Tennesseans. What murders and barbarous outrages of every kind the Rebels committed in frenzied hate against the patriotism they could not seduce nor conquer, we remember only too well.

These things our brothers suffered. What they have done is yet more memorable. Between twenty and thirty thousand of them—more than four-fifths of the fighting men—are now in the National army, fighting for the Republic—fighting for us who leave their wives and children and old men to die of want. What other section of the Union has put an equal proportion of men into the ranks? From what other section have men gone having such misery behind them? Where is the State which, like East Tennessee, has counted its own interests, its own prosperity—nay, its own existence—as nothing, and has gone forward forgetting all private claims, and given all for the Union? We have not done it; they did. In the prosperity which our prudence has achieved, and from the wealth which the war has brought or has spared to us, let us render to these uncalculating patriots a little of the help which is their just due.

We are to realize that this people is destitute of everything; that forty thousand families are to be fed and clothed till the earth yields them another crop. They want—says the Committee, authoritatively—"clothing of a plain, substantial character, shoes, hats, dresses, &c.; seeds for their gardens, and money, without which the refugees cannot return to their homes, even after the enemy has been expelled from their country." Contributions in money may be sent to the Treasurer of the Committee, JOHN A. STEVENS, President of the Bank of Commerce, and will be duly—hope daily—acknowledged in the newspapers. Contributions in merchandise, if in this city, will be called for on notification to ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, and from the interior of the State should be sent to his address, with advice of the same by mail.

We again remind the people of New-York that they are behindhand in this charity. Pennsylvania has organized a Relief Association and sent a Commission to East Tennessee, which has reported on the condition of the suffering inhabitants. Massachusetts has done the same thing, and has given \$83,860 61 cash, beside large contributions of goods. We hope to be able to announce before long that New-York has done as well or better, in proportion to her population and wealth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. Young, one of the most popular and highly esteemed of Mr. Wallack's company, invites attention to his benefit this evening. "Americans in Paris" and "Rural Felicity" will be performed.

CINDERELLA.—The dramatic representation of Cinderella will be given at Niblo's to-morrow afternoon instead of to-day as was stated in yesterday's Tribune.

The steamer Orizaba sailed from Panama on the 2d inst. for San Francisco.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14, 1864.

THE DEBATE ON THE LONG CASE.

The debate upon the Long case terminated to-day with the speeches of Messrs. Colfax and Long. The former was an able summing up of the case, and contained also replies to the statements and arguments of other gentlemen. He turned the oft-quoted speech of Chatham to good account by a new application. Referring to the fact that it had been frequently used as an argument during this debate, and that a New-York paper had compared Long and Chatham, he denied that any parallel existed.

The American colonies were not integral parts of the British realm, but as Canada and India are now. But in 1775 a formidable and bloody revolt had broken out in all southern England, demanding recognition as an independent nation, had Chatham then advocated that independence he would have been expelled beyond question.

Mr. Colfax was repeatedly interrupted by the opposition, who assured him that the time so taken from his hour should be made up; but at its expiration Mr. Chandler of New-York objected, in a manner so discourteous and ungentlemanly, that even his own party disavowed the act. Mr. Chandler persisted, however, in his libelous objection.

Considering the bad cause he had to plead, the speech of Mr. Long was a very fair production. He did not retract a single word, but claimed that he spoke only for himself, and was prepared to take the responsibility for uttering his honest convictions. Mr. Colfax withdrew his resolution of expulsion, substituting the case of censure proposed by Mr. Broome. This caused some ill-feeling on the Republican side, and on the call for the main question Messrs. Boutwell, H. W. Davis, Farnsworth, E. B. Washburne, Norton, and The Williams voted against it, and Messrs. Stebbins, Odell, and Steele for it. Messrs. Arnold and Ferry, both present, did not vote.

This vote was 75 to 71. The resolution of censure was adopted, 80 to 70. The second resolution, that the Speaker read the resolution to Mr. Long, was lost by two votes. Frank Blair voted with the Opposition throughout. In the course of the debate, Mr. Pendleton denied that Mr. Cox, in his speech of Saturday, disavowed for the party the sentiments of Mr. Long, spoke for him, and said he knew of no caucus being held, and other Democrats were equally ignorant of the fact. Public interest continued till the last, and the debate has been most exciting. Twenty other members were anxious to speak, and effort was made to prolong the debate.

THE REPORTED TROUBLE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

There is the best authority for denying the truth of a rumor current here that Gen. Grant had trouble with Secretary Stanton respecting the movement of troops, and that the President had sustained Gen. Grant. It is averred, however, that Gen. Halleck had been remiss in carrying out Gen. Grant's instructions.

FROM THE FRONT.

From the front we learn that one division of the 2d Army Corps was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Meade and Hancock. Capt. L. B. Norton, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, has been transferred to Gen. Butler's department. Capt. Jesse Merrill succeeds him in the Army of the Potomac. It is rumored that Gen. Kilpatrick is to be relieved and assigned to duty elsewhere.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented the Internal Revenue bill to-day, a document of about two hundred pages, which is to be printed for the House. Copies will also be furnished the Press.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant is still in town, having been detained by business.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

At the close of the Long question, Mr. Stevens tried to introduce a bill to prevent speculation in gold, making it a penal offense unless the gold actually changed hands at the time. This will come up to-morrow.

THE STEAMSHIP BILL.

Mr. Alley has the floor on his Steamship bill. To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14, 1864.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant was at Headquarters and in consultation with the President this morning. He is not expected to leave for the Army before to-morrow.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander John H. Russell has been detached from ordnance duty in Washington, and ordered to the command of the Cimeter, vice Commander A. K. Haynes, awaiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander James Stillwell is detached from duty at New-York, and ordered to the command of the Undulla, vice Lieut.-Commander Geo. Bacon, detached awaiting orders.

Lieut.-Com. Russell has been ordered to the command of the Cimeter, and Lieut.-Com. Stillwell to the command of the Undulla.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

John P. Hawkin, Commissioner of Subsistence, U. S. A., April 13, 1863.

Col. Edward A. Wilder of the 35th Massachusetts Vols., April 24, 1863.</